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director general's statement as a summary of the achievements of his organization.

In the third section of the book, "The Return to Private Operation," is given a study of the first year's workings of the regulatory system created by the Transportation Act. In this section are discussed rate regulation (including such matters as the rule of rate making, the suspension power, the amended long and short haul clause, the power to fix minimum rates); service regulation(car service and terminals); and the regulation of management. Under this last heading may be included the regulation of wages and working conditions, as provided for by the creation of the labor board; the regulation of securities; the consolidation of railroads; the power to fix depreciation rates; and the "recapture" of excess earnings.

The book was written as a narrative, and as a narrative it should be judged. This form of treatment has obvious limitations. If Professor Dixon had not told us that he had written "with teachers primarily in mind," the subordination of stiff reasoning to narrative interest could be forgiven the more easily.

HOMER B. VANDERBLUE.

Northwestern University.

Government and Industry. By DELISLE BURNS. (New York: Oxford University Press. 1921. Pp. 315.)

As a result of studying actual happenings with open eyes and open mind, Mr. Burns has written an extraordinarily suggestive book, packed with heretical truths. He drops the old idea of "interference" on the scrapheap, and with a wealth of illustration, drawn chiefly from British experience, develops this thesis: A new conception of the organized economic community is becoming operative, a community that is neither the state alone, nor the non-governmental organization of industry, but a unique complex of the two. The state enlarges its direct economic activities, and at the same time develops a series of administrative offices, non-political in function, that concern themselves either with organizing the relations between the parties who produce and distribute goods or with organizing the material and financial conditions of industry.

The state thus becomes an integral part of the economic system, and brings over into that sphere the conceptions (1) of a community with common goods and (2) of public service. "Government in its

economic functions is changing the bases of habit and belief upon which rest the operation of the 'natural' laws of pure economics." In each particular situation the state and industrial organization are accordingly on trial to determine their relative serviceability, and the new economic community tends more and more to be dominated by the idea of use, not profits.

Mr. Burns recognizes that government represents economic groups, but he refuses to make that fact the whole of political science. He does not see the existing political structure as in process of being destroyed and replaced by a new industrial government, but regards the present state as being fitted into a scheme which views and organizes industry as the public service of the economic community. He offers cold comfort to either the idealizer or the absolutist, whether in politics or in economics, but he gives to the honest student a body of facts and ideas to ponder on that will mean in most cases a remarkable enrichment of intellectual furniture. Why must we usually go to England for such work?

H. R. Mussey.

Wellesley College.

BRIEFER NOTICES

James Mickel Williams is the author of *Principles of Social Psychology* (pp. xii, 459) published by Alfred A. Knopf. He deals with social phenomena from the standpoint of the conflict of interests which shows itself in economic, political, professional, family, cultural and educational relations. Students of political science will be most interested in his chapters on "Political Rivalry of Economic Interests," "The Rivalry of Party Organizations," "The Conflict of Attitude among Political Leaders," and "Suppressed Impulses and Their Reactions in Political Relations." In this latter chapter he points out the dangers that arise from undue political repression and concludes that, "The democratic state must . . . . provide for that free expression of opinion, and that quick adjustment by governmental action that insures a minimum of unrest due to politically suppressed impulses. To reduce suppression to a minimum and thus facilitate the development of personality is precisely the essential reason for political freedom" (p. 417).

In *Des Sciences Physiques aux Sciences Morales*, by Jacques Rueff (Paris: Librairie Felix Alcan, pp. 202), the author has undertaken to